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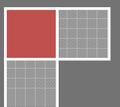
Suriname Donor Matrix report

May 2012

This Donor Matrix (DMX) is a dynamic tool designed to improve coordination among government, stakeholders and the donor community of Private Sector Development (PSD) programs and projects in Suriname. The DMX identifies PSD programs and projects, including, among other, business climate reforms, macroeconomic support to governments, direct support to the private sector, and women in business initiatives and related gender mainstreaming efforts. As such it is a tool that will also be used to identify, assess, and monitor PSD programs and projects. Finally, the DMX is also meant to be used for the development of strategic partnerships, to identify gaps and omissions, and to maximize the impact of projects through improved donor coordination. This DMX is also included as an annex to the Private Sector Assessment Report for Suriname.

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Carlos Elias Ph.D.
May 2012



Suriname Donor Matrix (SU-DMX)

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Executive Summary

The most important finding of this report is the following: the link between government participation in PSD institutions through funding and inclusion of government representatives in the Boards of these institutions and government support for PSD initiatives is broken and should be restored. Given that government funds and is included in the most important PSD institutions, the Suriname Business Forum and the Suriname Chamber of Commerce, then public servants representing government need to become active champions for PSD reform in their respective Ministries.

The data presented in this Suriname Donor Matrix reveals:

- Suriname's donor community is very active and supportive of PSD programs and projects, however, projects are small, dispersed over too many sectors and use different executing and procurement formats, lack proper monitoring mechanisms for evaluation, and suffer from poor support for follow up activities. Therefore, although PSD support is high, results are difficult to measure, and most likely outcomes are small.
- Suriname's stakeholders are very active and several institutions represent the private sector community. However, although there is space for coordination among these many institutions in the Suriname Business Forum, and as a whole, the private sector lacks consensus over priorities for private sector development.
- Government is overrepresented in private sector institutions. Two of the four largest private sector institutions exist because of government sponsorship: the Suriname Business Forum and the Suriname Chamber of Commerce. For Suriname this may represent an opportunity to start reforms necessary to create space for private sector development. The opportunity is related to two factors: (i) the preparation by the Suriname Business Forum of a private sector development strategy in 2010 with 88 concrete actions to facilitate the development of the private sector; and (ii) representatives of the public sector in private sector institutions may become agents of change if they decide to actively sponsor reforms in their Ministries.
- The Suriname Business Forum is ideally situated to play the role to coordinate reforms necessary to facilitate private sector development. This institution brings together the key private sector representatives as well as key Ministries. The most relevant tasks in the short-run for the institution are: (i) ensure its financial sustainability; and (ii) define a group of priority activities for private sector development and ensure the active participation of private and public representatives in the implementation of selected priorities.

General recommendations

- **More private, less public.** Importantly, PSD initiatives should be sponsored and led by private sector stakeholders and less by public sector actors. Suriname's public sector is very large, and as it is explained in the SU-PSAR, the largest challenge for PSD success rests on the capacity to create space for the expansion of private sector activities. It is notable that the largest PSD institutions include a majority of public sector representatives. This characteristic, however, is not necessarily negative in the context of

Suriname. It could be used to ensure government support of PSD reforms. This would be a fundamental change from current business as usual practices which emphasize consensus building with little real decisions made, to a new practice of making decisions and implementing plans in the short-run. Suriname, at this stage, does not need more private sector development strategies, it needs to implement a small and prioritized list of concrete actions with high value added in the short-run.

Recommendations to improve coordination among the donor community

- **PSD projects are too many, too small, and there is duplication of efforts.** In general PSD programs are too small, and although there are many donors that willingly provide funding, funding for each individual project is small. Therefore, there are many small initiatives and it is difficult to assess the overall impact of these initiatives. Because projects are small, they do not have proper monitoring of execution and evaluation of results systems. It is extremely difficult to discuss counterfactuals, i.e. what would have happened without the projects, because systems are not in place to follow up PSD projects results. To make programs bigger than they are now, the donor community and stakeholders need to coordinate better and prepare jointly financed projects.
- **Better coordination would improve PSD design and execution of programs.** Although there are many PSD institutions, there is poor coordination. Good coordination would result in fewer projects with larger funding than now.

Recommendations to improve coordination between the donor community and local stakeholders

- **The first step is the definition of priorities for PSD.** The Suriname Business Forum private sector development strategy presents most of the main problems for private sector growth, however, there are too many activities and as it is, the strategy lacks focus. The Business Forum needs to identify a short-list of priority PSD initiatives, and focus on the design and implementation of these initiatives in the short-term.

Recommendations to improve PSD-related information systems and monitoring and evaluation of results

- **Poor follow up of projects.** In general projects are not designed considering sustainability of funded actions. Larger and more focused projects would address this problem.
- **Monitoring and evaluation of projects need to be strengthened.** Larger and more focused projects would benefit from the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems. Such systems are generally characterized by the definition of baselines of relevant indicators, the definition of targets over time, and the use of evaluations for the modification during project execution and the definition of follow up projects.

Data and information gaps. Suriname would benefit from filling in the following information gaps:

- A mapping of private sector activities by sector

- A mapping of financial sector products available to the private sector—such as banking services on factoring, secured transactions, discount of letters, long-term lending terms and options, stock exchange bond issue conditions, credit ratings of people and companies
- A mapping of trade-related information relevant to companies in selected sectors for selected market—such as phytosanitary and other food safety concerns, standards and certification, trading mechanisms and timing, costs
- A complete description and analysis of labor markets
- A complete description and analysis of the tax system
- A complete description and analysis of registries, real estate and movable property
- A complete mapping of licensing requirements by sector
- A complete mapping of bottlenecks for private sector development

1) Introduction

This report presents the Suriname Donor Matrix (SU-DMX).¹ Following the suggestion of the guidelines for the preparation of DMX, the SU-DMX has been prepared simultaneously with the Suriname Private Sector Development Assessment (SU-PSAR), and although it is written as a free standing document, it is included as an annex of the SU-PSAR. This introduction presents a brief description of the purpose of the DMX, and summarizes the visit to Paramaribo that served to validate data previously collected about Private Sector Development (PSD) programs and projects in Suriname.

According to the DMX guidelines the DMX is: *“is a dynamic tool designed to improve coordination among government, stakeholders and the donor community of PSD programs and projects in CARIFORUM countries. The DMX will identify PSD programs and projects, including, among other, business climate reforms, macroeconomic support to governments, direct support to the private sector, and women in business initiatives and related gender mainstreaming efforts. As such it is a tool that will be used to identify, assess, and monitor PSD programs and projects in individual CARIFORUM countries as well as sub regional programs and projects. The DMX is also meant to be used for the development of strategic partnerships, to identify gaps and omissions, and to maximize the impact of projects through improved donor coordination.”*²

The DMX guidelines note that: *“The DMX and PSAR complement each other, with the DMX providing information about past and present programs and projects in each country; and the PSAR identifying priority areas for Private Sector Development (PSD) interventions at the country or sub-regional level. The contrast between what is currently being supported by the donor community identified in the DMX, and what should be supported identified in the PSAR, is an important input for the definition of PSD programs and projects, and for improved coordination between government, stakeholders and the donor community.”*

It is expected that donors, working together, would use the resulting SU-PSAR/DMX to improve coordination and identification of larger, more comprehensive private sector projects and programs to accelerate growth across the region. Improved coordination would lead to increasing the development impact of private sector development projects and programs while reducing transaction costs. These activities fall within larger donor coordination efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation as reflected in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005, the follow-up Accra Agenda for Action of 2008 and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation recently agreed on by donors in November 2011.

The rest of this inception report presents information issues identified for the preparation of the SU-DMX, a description of the donor community, local stakeholders, information available for the analysis of private sector characteristics, development initiatives and results. The SU-DMX

¹ This report is funded by Compete Caribbean, which is a program created to facilitate Private Sector Development (PSD) in CARIFORUM countries and sponsored by DFID, CIDA and the IDB.

² Donor Matrix Guidelines. Draft February 2012. InterAmerican Development Bank, 2012. The guidelines were created for Compete Caribbean by Carlos Elias.

also identifies opportunities to increase efficient design and execution of programs, to address omitted priority problems, and provides recommendations for increased coordination among donors and stakeholders. Importantly, the report suggests follow-up, monitoring and evaluation activities for the coordination of PSD programs and projects in Suriname. The report also includes four annexes: the list of people interviewed during the visit to Paramaribo in April 2012 and also the list of sources of PSD information, the survey used during the interviews in Paramaribo to collect information for the DMX; a list of relevant PSD programs and projects, and finally a list of issues that should be addressed in the next iteration of the SU-DMX. In addition to this report, the data collected has been recorded in a MS Access Database, which would be made available to the public in the Compete Caribbean website.

2) Description of the donor community

Suriname is a country with a large contingent of international bilateral and multilateral institutions that actively support PSD programs—see Table 1. The multilateral donors' largest actor in Suriname is the InterAmerican Development Bank that is executing a work program that includes PSD activities, including projects financed by the InterAmerican Investment Corporation, the private sector institution linked to the IDB. Importantly, the InterAmerican Development Bank partnered with DFID and CIDA to provide funding, US\$40 million, to create Compete Caribbean, a program that is fully devoted to PSD activities with an active prospective program in Suriname—this program is coordinated in Suriname from the office of the Vice President. Additional multilateral donors include the International Finance Corporation, linked to the World Bank, and very recently the World Bank has initiated dialogue with the authorities, that expect formalizing a program in the near-term that would include PSD projects. The European Union is the largest bilateral actor in Suriname, with an active program designed to improve transport infrastructure. The Dutch and Chinese governments offer direct support, via grants and loans respectively, to Surinamese companies that want to expand trade with their respective countries.

In spite of the large number of international institutions in Suriname, coordination mechanisms are informal and limited to informal contacts among representatives of these institutions—it is worth noting that the EU has a somewhat dated donor matrix showing the work programs of the international donor community. The donor community does not have a formal process to coordinate PSD programs and projects. In addition, different donors have different counterparts in Suriname. For example, the Ministry of Finance interacts with the IDB, CDB and bilateral donors with the exception of China and India; the Central Bank interacts with the World Bank, IFC, Islamic Development Bank; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs interacts with China and India. Because the political system in Suriname forces the creation of a coalition of political parties to elect the President, and because the negotiations include the distribution of Ministries, it is common for Ministries to work in isolation, and therefore do not including share information unless it is at the level of the Cabinet of Ministers. In this context, coordinating PSD programs and projects with the authorities is challenging.

Almost all programs and projects identified in this report mention the importance of gender issues. Nevertheless, there is not a formal coordination mechanism to identify gender-related

issues, monitor estimates of participation of women in business or in the labor force, or other relevant indicators that may be used to monitor improvements.

The programs supported by international institutions cover many areas and appear to favor providing direct support to individual companies and less emphasis on the improvement of the business climate. As noted in Table 1, there is a preference for individual projects that either are designed to support specific private enterprises, such as loans facilitated by the IIC and the IFC, or individual projects with government as counterpart that focus on broader areas of development, such as building infrastructure in transport. Notable exceptions are Compete Caribbean and the EU, that provide funding for individual companies or for improving the business climate. A highlight of the later is the EU support to the Surinamese Business Forum, which provides the opportunity for PSD stakeholders, including representatives of the private and public sector to come together and identify, and try to solve, PSD bottlenecks—more information about the SBF is provided in the next section. Another important exception is the support to improve the business climate offered by the IDB MIF program and also by Compete Caribbean through small grants for programs in specific sectors or for business climate improving programs. A highlight of these grants is SU-T1025, Competitiveness Benchmarking for Suriname, that funded the execution of the Executive Opinion Survey and the collection of additional data that were necessary to include Suriname in the World Economic Forum World Competitiveness Report (WEF GCR)—follow up support for the continuing inclusion of Suriname in the WEF GCR is also being provided by Compete Caribbean. More recently Compete Caribbean is funding the National Competitiveness Program for Suriname that would: (a) establish a business climate reform unit; (b) identify, prioritize and implement a select number of achievable business climate reforms over the near term; and (c) design a comprehensive competitiveness program for Suriname to be implemented over the medium term. Annex 3: List of relevant programs and projects preliminary classification provides a list of individual programs by institution, and the MS Access database provides a more structured list of characteristics of each program.

Monitoring execution and measuring results of these programs are circumscribed to the processes required by each individual institution, and in general, results are not shared with other donors or local stakeholders. The emphasis of PSD programs sponsored by multilateral and bilateral donors is on the design and execution, but there is little effort in monitoring outputs or outcomes and on evaluation of the results. For PSD programs, probably because tend to be small, the data collection effort for the creation of baselines, monitoring results, and evaluation, is low. For example, programs that provide grant funding of less than US\$1 million do not have enough resources to design a good monitoring and evaluation system. This report identifies the need for consolidating efforts to monitor results of relevant PSD indicators. Similarly, this report identifies poor information about relevant PSD information, such as: a mapping of the private sector; a mapping of services, especially financial services, offered to the private sector; a mapping of capital supply options, venture capital and additional sources of investment including the Suriname Stock Exchange.

Based on this assessment, we identify significant opportunities to improve coordination using the SU-DMX tool as well as the SU-PSAR. We also identify important knowledge gaps, which would be summarized in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this report.

Table 1: List of donor community actors with PSD programs

Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
Donor community (multilateral)		
InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB)	Coordinates with the Ministry of Finance. Prepares a PSD strategy that focuses on : http://www.iadb.org/en/countries/suriname/suriname-and-the-idb,1032.html	The IDB provides general and specific PSD funding for projects through loans and technical cooperation. An important tool used by the IDB is the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) that focuses on facilitating private sector development with non-reimbursable technical cooperation. In addition, the IDB partnered with DFID and CIDA to provide US\$40 million and create Compete Caribbean, a regional institution fully devoted to PSD activities in the region.
Compete Caribbean (CC)	This is a jointly funded PSD program for the Caribbean. The donor partners are: the IDB, DFID and CIDA.	Projects in the pipeline but no in execution.
InterAmerican Investment Corporation (IIC)	Finances directly to private sector individual projects.	The IIC does not have an overall strategy for supporting PSD in Suriname, they specialize in transactions with private sector companies. The IIC has 2 loans placed in Suriname, and is willing to support additional individual deals involving lending and/or capital participation in private companies.
World Bank (WB)	Recent interactions between government and the World Bank indicates a new relationship with government that may result in an active program of loans and technical cooperation, but nothing has been concluded yet with respect to the areas of support. Since October 2010, the World Bank is working in partnership with the Government of Suriname to develop an Interim Strategy Note (ISN). The ISN is a two-year strategy that will guide the World Bank Group's engagement in Suriname and is closely aligned with Suriname's Multi-Year Annual Development Plan (2012-2014).	None yet. It is likely that PSD activities would result from the preparation of the Country Assistance Strategy with Suriname.
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	The IFC has a representative in Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago. He oversees operations in the Caribbean. To date there are no IFC operations in Suriname. As of September 2011, the Government of Suriname joined the IFC, as its 183rd member and entered into an agreement with the World Bank's Treasury to provide reserve advisory and management services to Suriname's Central Bank. Suriname is also in the initial stages of joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Finally, the IFC signed an agreement with the local bank DSB.	None yet but it is expected an operation with the DSB bank. In addition, preliminary discussions indicate that the IFC and the Central Bank are considering the following issues: Business Entry: Due to the high transaction costs associated with business; registration, we understand that reducing the time, cost, and procedures to start a business is a priority. Improvement can be achieved through legal reform, process re-engineering, automation and use of electronic/internet based transactions; protection of investors: Suriname ranks lowest in the region in the area of investors' protection as measured by the corresponding Doing Business indicator. One need identified is to review the law in order to introduce basic protections for minority shareholders; secured transactions / collateral

Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
		<p>registries: In order to improve access to finance, one potential area of reform could be to create a collateral registry to allow banks to lend against moveable assets; trade logistics: Following the recent reform to the trade licensing system, there is further potential to reduce the administrative burden to import and export goods; registering property: Suriname currently ranks 170 out of 183 countries for in the area of property Registration as measured by the Doing Business Report. There is potential for efficiency gains by supporting full implementation of electronic systems and through additional process re-engineering.</p> <p>The potential areas of reform described above would need to be prioritized and the intervention could focus on 2-3 areas for short/medium term reform with an initial timeline of two -three years.</p>
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	<p>Suriname is a member, and dialogue and coordination with the Central Bank of Suriname.</p> <p>The Bank extends loans to its member countries for the financing of infrastructural and agricultural projects such as roads, canals, dams, schools, hospitals, housing, rural development, etc. both in the public and private sectors, which have an impact on the economic and social development of the member countries concerned and are accorded priority by the Governments concerned. Such loans, in conformity with Shariah, are interest-free and the Bank recovers its administrative expenses by levying a service fee.</p> <p>http://www.isdb.org/irj/portal/anonymous?NavigationTarget=navurl://46939b3dfc25365e8588f5ab17627ac5</p>	<p>Supports individual operations, such as the IIC and the IFC. They are actively negotiating with government loans, such as a likely operation to improve the port in Nickerie. These negotiations include direct lending to government and it is difficult to assess their PSD impact—according to the joint dest of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank the IsDB does not have PSD specific programs or projects in Suriname.</p>
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	<p>Suriname is not yet officially recognized as a member of the CDB, however, the country has met all the conditions for membership, which would become official in the second half of 2012.</p>	None
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>UNDP has been operating in Suriname since 1994 supporting the Surinamese Government and the people to achieve national goals. UNDP's substantive focus in Suriname is as follows:</p> <p>Democratic Governance Poverty Reduction Energy and Environment Crisis Prevention and Recovery</p> <p>http://undpsuriname.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=14&Itemid=6</p> <p><u>1</u></p>	<p>Indirectly through energy and environment. UNDP's work on Energy and Environment is focused on six priority areas: Frameworks and strategies for sustainable development; Effective water governance; Access to sustainable energy services; Sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation; Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; National/sectoral policy and planning to control emissions of ODS and POPs</p>

Suriname DMX

Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
Donor community (bilateral)		
The Netherlands	<p>The relationship between the government of the Netherlands and the government of Suriname is evolving, with political friction related to the conviction of President Bouterse in The Netherlands. The balance of the Treaty Funds, which for years underlined the relationship between these countries, is only €20 million, which have been frozen by the Dutch authorities. Non treaty funds, however, are still being disbursed. .</p>	<p>Direct support to Dutch and Surinamese companies; and direct support for business development by Surinamese nationals. The most notable is the support it provides through the Netherlands Embassy. Examples are the scholarships Netherlands available to Surinamese students through the Netherlands Fellowship Programme and the support that businesses get through the various economic support programs (PUM / PSI), but also the programs that the embassy performs with Surinamese organizations. Much less visible is the contribution that the Netherlands provide through the multilateral organizations (including UNDP / UNICEF / IDB) and multilateral initiatives (eg the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria). These organizations receive large sums from the budget for development in different countries, including Suriname, a contribution to development issues.</p>
United States	<p>The Eastern Caribbean program of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports development assistance activities in Barbados, the six independent states of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. USAID programs in the region focus on youth development, climate change, and combatting HIV/AIDS. USAID is providing vocational training and improving job opportunities for youth to become more productive members of society. Additionally, USAID is working to strengthen national juvenile justice systems, encouraging rehabilitation, reintegration, and alternate processes to the formal system for minor crimes. USAID climate change programs reduce risk to human and natural assets resulting from climate change variability. To sustainably address the AIDS epidemic in the Caribbean, USAID HIV/AIDS programs support treatment, prevention, and care for persons with HIV/AIDS in the region. http://www.usaid.gov/missions/bb/docs/EC_Regional_Profile.pdf</p>	<p>USAID focuses on three areas for the Eastern Caribbean: governing justly and democratically, economic growth, and investing in people. In addition USAID finances special projects. The USA provides support to the Surinamese American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM). Beyond this, there is no PSD support from the USA.</p>
European Union	<p>Current strategy covers the period 2008-2013 focuses on transport infrastructure under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). There was an agreement to focus on the renovation of the port. The EU has an office in Suriname that represents the Delegation of the European Union to</p>	<p>Improving competitiveness by focusing on transport infrastructure—roads and the port. Projects in the following sectors: (i) governance, democracy, human rights and support for economic and institutional reforms; (ii) human development; (iii) infrastructure, communications and transport; (iv) multi-sectors; (v) rural</p>

Suriname DMX

Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
	<p>Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and for the Dutch Overseas Countries and Territories. Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/guyana/index_en.htm</p>	<p>development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security; (vi) social cohesion and employment; (vii) trade and regional integration.</p>
<p>France</p>	<p>The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) is active in Suriname. AFD supports the country and focuses its operations on three core objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve access to health and education services and infrastructure for the populations of the Maroni River; to promote the economic development and opening up of the East region which borders French Guiana; to implement a joint policy for the rational management of natural resources on the Guiana Shield. <p>Source: http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home/pays/amerique-latine-et-caraibes/alc/suriname</p>	<p>Indirect PSD support through projects in education, health, transport, energy and the environment.</p>
<p>China</p>	<p>The Chinese Embassy is very active in providing direct financial support for increasing trade between companies in China and in Suriname. The relatively strong Chinese population in Suriname, there a newspaper published in Chinese in Suriname as well as Chinese TV is broadcasted in the country, greatly benefits from this support.</p>	<p>No specific information found. However, such as in other Caribbean countries China is very active in securing participation in the exploitation of natural resources, and in building infrastructure at very low prices. The Chinese Embassy has a portfolio of about 300 loans to local Chinese-related companies in Suriname, however, we do not have access to detailed information about terms and size of these loans.</p>
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>There is close coordination between the government of Brazil and Suriname, including significant agreements to forgive/reschedule large amounts of debt owed by Suriname. The Central Banks of Brazil and Suriname signed an agreement to improve trade data collection and sharing. The Embassy also provides support to Brazilian companies with interest in investing in Suriname, however demand for these services is low. There appears to be little exchanges in terms of private sector development, in part because of the small size of the Surinamese market including government procurement opportunities in infrastructure.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>India</p>	<p>Suriname's relations with India have always been cordial. India's Embassy in Suriname was opened in 1977. Trade and economic linkages between India and Suriname have been somewhat modest. During 2008-2009 bilateral trade between India and Suriname was US\$14.66 million.</p>	<p>None</p>

Source: Internet webpages and interviews in Paramaribo in April 2012

3) Description of local stakeholders

There are many institutions that represent private sector interests in Suriname, and many of those are directly financed by government and include government representatives in their Boards. This peculiar characteristic of Surinamese PSD institutions offers a large opportunity for facilitating PSD initiatives in the country. For instance simplifying the tax code or investment laws are important initiatives with large impact on private sector growth. Initiatives sponsored by PSD institutions have the potential to implement these initiatives because of the participation of government representatives in their Boards. The initiatives that are supported by these institutions, therefore, to some extent have been already acknowledged by government because of their membership on the Board of Directors of these institutions. However, successes of PSD institutions in improving the business climate are limited. **The most important finding of this report is the following: the link between government participation in PSD institutions through funding and inclusion of government representatives in the Boards of these institutions and government support for PSD initiatives is broken and should be restored.**

The four largest PSD institutions in Suriname are: the Suriname Business Forum (SBF), the Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB), the Manufacturers Association of Suriname (ASFA), and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF)—see Table 2 for a list of local stakeholders.

The SBF was created with funding from the EU to promote private sector development. The SBF Board includes representatives of the Chamber of Commerce (KKF), the Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB), the Ministry of Finance, the Manufacturers Association of Suriname (ASFA), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Justice and Police, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the Anton de Kom University (ADEK), the Council of Trade Federations in Suriname (RAVAKSUR), and the Women's Business Group. The SBF is, therefore, a point on intersection of PSD associations representing a wide variety of sectors, including government. The wide membership of the SBF offers the ideal space for the definition of PSD priorities in Suriname. In fact, the SBF has prepared a PSD strategy with the following pillars: foreign direct investment, competitiveness, new growth areas, public/private dialogue, legal framework, and business development services. The strategy identifies 88 activities, however, the SBF needs to prioritize them and focus on those prioritized areas. The SBF hosts the Suriname Business Development Center in which private companies have access to resources for their own strengthening and development, including training in selected issues and business services.

The SBF is transitioning in 2012 from its initial phase of creation, funded by the EU, to a mature self-sustaining institution that aspires to take the lead in the design and implementation of PSD reforms. Up to now the SBF has been funded with EU grants, and now it needs to find its own sources of funding to continue and expand their coordination role. These sources of funding are limited to: contributions from its members, charging for services provided, additional contributions from government, or contributions from other donors. It is unclear at this stage which one of these sources, or combination, would end up funding the next phase of the SBF. This is not the only challenge for the SBF. As previously noted, the government inclusion in this

PSD forum should be leveraged more to move from planning to execution of the private sector development strategy already prepared by the SBF.

The Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB) is the largest and oldest privately funded PSD institution in Suriname. The VSB membership includes over 230 companies, which jointly produce more than 95% of private sector production in the country, and employ over 20,000 people. The VSB represents the private sector in the tri partite meetings between government, unions and private sector—it is worth noting that Suriname does not have a tri partite social compact such as other Caribbean countries—and in other committees such as the State Council, the Labor Advisory Council, the Mediation Council, and the National Commission for the elimination of Child Labor. Internationally, the VSB is affiliated to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Organization of Employers (IOE), and the Caribbean Employers' Association (CEC). The VSB is organized in committees that reflect the economic sectors in Suriname: agriculture, banking, trade, lumber, industry, mining, transport, insurance and services.

In 2010, during celebrations of their 60th anniversary, the VSB presented its priorities for private sector development: macroeconomic and financial stability, improving opportunities and possibilities for entrepreneurs, stimulation of the labor market and development-oriented education system, adequate physical infrastructure and public utilities, targeted planning and land policy, sustainable environmental policy, an effective and efficient government, good and innovative management, and intermediate role of the VSB. Of these, the VSB identifies that the challenge for privately owned companies is to improve management. Importantly the VSB highlights the importance of opening economic space for the expansion of SMEs, strengthening clusters for the industry, improving quality and standards, and expanding ISO certification including the creation of a Documentation and Information Center for Standardization and Certification.

The Manufacturers Association of Suriname (ASFA) represents about 105 small manufacturers. Compared to the VSB, ASFA focuses on small and medium companies, whereas VSB tends to attract larger companies—it is also worth noting that there is large overlapping in membership, so that a company is at the same time a member of VSB, ASFA, KKF and other private sector institutions. Most of ASFA members have less than 25 employees, with representation in many sectors such as construction, food, lumber, dairy products, syrups, with some companies exporting to European markets. About 25 members have ISO certificates.

By law all companies in Suriname have to be members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF). The Chamber, which is fully funded by government, has three main functions: implementation of economic legislation, provision of trade information, and representation of the interests of regional trade and industry. The KKF provides its members with services and information in a one-window format for starting a business, financial, commercial and legal issues, personnel, closing a business, regional and international trade.

In addition to these main representatives of the private sector, the SBF, VSB and KKF, other institutions also represent specific sectors or interests. For example the American Chamber of Commerce of Suriname facilitates trade and investment in Suriname and in the USA, the Kwaffa

Agricultural Organization represents over 300 farmers, the Mohamas Hoeseing Fisheries Cooperative represents over 60 fishermen, the National Women’s Movement facilitates business opportunities for women and people of the Interior, the Surinamese Tourism Foundation provides specialized services to its members, the Association of Small and Medium Size Enterprises (AKMOS).

Some additional ad-hoc PSD programs were also identified. Anecdotal evidence provided during meetings indicate that Statoil, the public sector Surinamese oil company, provided support to ADEK university to start a geology program to train Surinamese students in oil and gas exploration and extraction. The Ministry of Labor also facilitated vocational training in welding, a key skill for the oil and gas industry. Finally, with support from the IDB government procurement is being improved to increase transparency, efficiency and equal access.

Coordination efforts among private sector representatives appears difficult, and such as in other areas of society, it is difficult to build consensus about PSD programs and projects. The SBF offers significant opportunities to increase coordination, and representation of the private sector in Suriname.

Table 2: List of local stakeholders and areas of PSD support/interest

Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
Business Forum (SBF)	<p>Created with EU funding the Business Forum is very active in promoting private sector development in Suriname and hosts the Suriname Business Center that provides training and services to private sector companies. With IIC funding it hosts the Finpyme ExportPlus program–FINPYME ExportPlus provides SMEs with technical assistance so that they can better access export markets. This program is in line with the World Trade Organization’s Aid for Trade initiative. Under the ExportPlus program, the IIC carries out a market study, selects companies in strategic sectors that could benefit from the program, and provides them with direct technical assistance that leads to specific benefits and produces concrete results. FINPYME ExportPlus in the Caribbean and Central America has been funded to date by the Government of the Republic of Korea, through the Korea-IIC SME Development Trust Fund.</p> <p>http://finpyme.iic.org/programs/finpyme-exportplus/overview</p> <p>Source: http://www.surinamebusinessforum.org/smartcms/default.asp</p>	<p>This institution would be ideal in helping with the prioritization of PSD initiatives in Suriname. It has prepared, in 2010, a private sector development strategy with 88 activities to facilitate PSD.</p>
The Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB)	<p>The Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB) is the largest employer was founded in March 1950 and groups the largest number of companies. The VSB represents the interests of its members and promotes the economic and social wellbeing of the community. Both nationally and internationally, the VSB is recognized as the foremost representative of the private sector in Suriname. The VSB develops and maintains strategic partnerships with other actors of the Private Sector and stands in close relationship with the government.</p>	<p>The largest private sector institution in Suriname. Represents private sector interests in PSD fora, including membership in the Suriname Business Forum.</p>
The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KKF)	<p>The Chamber of Commerce and Industry by law groups all Surinamese companies. The General Meeting of Members – the body having supreme decision – making power within the 16 organization – consists of representatives of small and medium – sized business and large companies and is composed in such a way as to reflect the countries</p>	<p>Represents PSD interests</p>

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Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
	<p>business sector.</p> <p>Source: http://chamber.sr.net/</p>	
<p>Manufactures Association of Suriname (ASFA)</p>	<p>ASFA was founded in 1980 and now has about 125 active members. ASFA has set a target for Suriname companies to export to the CARICOM market, and for CARICOM companies to invest in Suriname taking advantage of the country's resources. ASFA's Board consists of 7 members. The Board represents its members in discussions with government and stakeholders relevant to the manufacturing sector. ASFA has representation in: the SER (Social Economic Council); SBF (Suriname Business Forum); SBS (Bureau of Standards); I-Fund (Investment Fund); FTBP (Fund Technical Assistance Individuals); AAC (Work advice College); Mediation Council for the whole of Suriname; Consumer Council; FTBP (Fund Technical Assistance Individuals)</p> <p>Source: http://www.asfasuriname.com/home/wie-is-asfa</p>	<p>Small manufacturers</p>
<p>American Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>Established in September 2002, the American Chamber of Commerce of Suriname actively promotes commerce between Suriname and the United States (Suriname's largest trading partner), disseminates information about business opportunities and other issues of interest to its members, and advocates forward-thinking policies affecting the private sector.</p> <p>As of June 2009 Amcham has 46 members. Most are local companies that do business with the United States; all are strategically positioning themselves to seize even more opportunities in the era of globalization, the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME), and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA).</p> <p>Source: http://suriname.usembassy.gov/commerce.html</p>	<p>Trade and investment in Suriname and the USA</p>
<p>Kwaffa Agricultural Organization</p>	<p>Organization created 55 years ago, 300 members, 50% are small farmers Help increase yields and production Buy inputs of production (fertilizers, pesticides, equipment) and sells it for a small profit, which is used to provide TA IDB Caribbean Institute: plant clinic to provide TA to farmers There is no extension, in theory it should be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, however the service provided is not good The majority of small farmers have 40 year leases on their land Ag land is being used for urbanization</p>	<p>Agriculture</p>
<p>Mohamas Hoeseing Fisheries Cooperative</p>	<p>The cooperative includes 60 members, fully funded by members. The represent the interests of small scale fishermen.</p>	<p>Fisheries</p>
<p>National Women's Movement</p>	<p>Work in the Interior providing TA to start businesses, includes training on what do you need to start a business, regulations, vocational training, training to get access to micro finance. Total beneficiaries: in the Interior 100, mostly women. With GODO providing information about micro credit lending to women's organizations. They have programs of "village credit systems" to earn trust and establish a record, borrowing small amounts such as 600-1,000 SRD, and then use these record to access credit from banks.</p>	<p>Women in business, small business development, finance, and business in the Interior</p>
<p>Surinamese Tourism Foundation</p>	<p>All tourism business, especially hotels, hostals or other, have to be members as the registration and license for these businesses is contingent on the approval by this institution.</p>	<p>Tourism</p>
<p>Association of Small and</p>	<p>Fully privately funded institution with 98 members as of 2012, small fee of 11SRD per month. Difference from ASFA is that it includes services</p>	<p>Focus on SMEs</p>

Name of institution	Brief description	Area of PSD activity
Medium Size Enterprises (AKMOS)	as well as some manufacturers. Sectors represented include, among others, rice production, welding, all kinds of production. AKMOS provides advice and guidance to its members on funding sources. In 2011 they visited India to identify partners, and they will visit South Korea in 2012. The result from the India trip is a MOU that identifies a list of companies that may be interested in investing in Suriname.	

Source: Internet webpages and interviews in Paramaribo in April 2012

4) Description of information available for the analysis of private sector characteristics, development initiatives and results

The following are sources of information that have been identified with relevance for the analysis of PSD issues in Suriname.

InterAmerican Development Bank

- Webpage for Suriname <http://www.iadb.org/en/countries/suriname/suriname-and-the-idb,1032.html>
- IDB Country Strategy with Suriname 2007-2010
- Suriname Private Sector Development and Competitiveness Note

Compete Caribbean

- Webpage <http://www.competecaribbean.org/>
- Measuring the competitiveness of selected CARICOM countries, October 2009
- Policies for achieving structural transformation in the Caribbean, October 2009
- Institutions and legal framework for business development in the Caribbean

European Union

- Republic of Suriname – European Community, Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for the period 2008 – 2013, December 2005
- Webpage Development and Cooperation – EuroAid http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/country-cooperation/suriname/suriname_en.htm
- EC delegation to Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, head of delegation residing in Georgetown, Guyana with offices in Paramaribo, Suriname http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/index_en.htm

International Monetary Fund

- Suriname: 2011 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report, August 2011

World Bank and International Finance Corporation

- Suriname Ease of Doing Business 2012

- Suriname Country Profile 2010, Enterprise Surveys
- World Bank DataBank <http://data.worldbank.org/>

Islamic Development Bank http://www.isdb.org/irj/portal/anonymous?guest_user=idb_eng

Relevant papers and documents

- The Product Space Conditions the Development of Nations, July 2007, Science Magazine, by Hidalgo et al
- Export promotion policies in CARICOM: main issues, effects and implications, November 2005, CEPAL by Perez
- Economist Intelligence Unit: Suriname Country report, January 2012
- World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report
- Caribbean Human Development Report 2012: Human development and the shift to better citizen security, UNDP
- Jobs, Gender and Small Enterprises in the Caribbean: Lessons from Barbados, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, ILO 2001, edited by Carol Ferdinand
- Scoping Study of Gender and Enterprise Development in the Caribbean: Volume 2 Background Papers and Appendices, DFID 2009

5) Identification of opportunities to increase efficient design and execution of programs

The SBF has the opportunity to take the leadership in the prioritization of programs and projects for PSD in Suriname, and then improve PSD-related initiatives.

The first step is the definition of priorities for PSD. The SBF private sector development strategy presents most of the main problems that private sector companies face, however, there are too many activities and as it is, the strategy lacks focus. Suriname needs to identify a short-list of priority PSD initiatives, and focus on the design and implementation of these initiatives in the short-term.

PSD projects are too many, too small, and there is duplication of efforts. In general PSD programs are too small, and although there are many donors that willingly provide funding, such funding for each individual project is limited. Therefore, there are many small initiatives and it is difficult to assess the overall impact of these initiatives. Because projects are small, they do not have proper monitoring of execution and evaluation of results. It is extremely difficult to discuss counterfactuals, i.e. what would have happened without the projects, because systems are not put in place to follow up PSD projects. To make programs bigger than they are now, the donor community and stakeholders need to coordinate better and prepare jointly financed projects.

Better coordination would improve PSD design and execution of programs. Although there are many PSD institutions, there is poor coordination. Good coordination would result in: fewer projects with larger funding than now.

Poor follow up of projects. In general projects are not designed considering sustainability of funded actions. Larger and more focused projects would address this problem.

Monitoring and evaluation of projects need to be strengthened. Larger and more focused projects would benefit from the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems. Such systems are generally characterized by the definition of baselines of relevant indicators, the definition of targets over time, and the use of evaluations for the modification during project execution and the definition of follow up projects.

More private, less public. Importantly, PSD initiatives should be sponsored and led by private sector stakeholders and less by public sector actors. Suriname's public sector is very large, and as it is explained in the SPSAR, the largest challenge for PSD success rests on the capacity to create space for the expansion of private sector activities. It is notable that the largest PSD efforts include a majority of public sector representatives. This characteristic, however, is not necessarily negative in the context of Suriname. It could be used to ensure government support of PSD reforms. This would be a fundamental change with business as usual, which emphasizes consensus building to making decisions and implementing plans. Suriname, at this stage, does not need more private sector development strategies, it needs to implement any of them.

6) Identification of information gaps

The information provided in Section 4) gives a sound overall picture of the economic condition of Suriname and some general PSD issues. However, it is insufficient to focus in the specific issues. Suriname would benefit from filling in the following information gaps:

- A mapping of private sector activities by sector
- A mapping of financial sector products available to the private sector—such as banking services on factoring, secured transactions, discount of letters, long-term lending terms and options, stock exchange bond issue conditions, credit ratings of people and companies
- A mapping of trade-related information relevant to companies in selected sectors for selected market—such as phytosanitary and other food safety concerns, standards and certification, trading mechanisms and timing, costs
- A complete description and analysis of labor markets
- A complete description and analysis of the tax system
- A complete description and analysis of registries, real estate and movable property
- A complete mapping of licensing requirements by sector
- A complete mapping of bottlenecks for private sector development

7) SU-DMX follow-up, monitoring and evaluation

The SU-DMX includes the database of PSD programs and project for future monitoring and evaluation. Of particular interest is to be able to determine savings related to improved coordination when donors jointly focus their work programs, and on results related to more focused and larger PSD interventions. Therefore, Table 3 provides a baseline to use for the

monitoring and evaluation of the SU-DMX, the data for these indicators is included in the MS-Access Database that accompanies this report.

Table 3: SU- DMX monitoring indicators

Purpose of the DMX	Indicator	Output	Outcome
Provide an inventory of programs and projects	Number of programs and projects	X	
	% of complete information about programs and projects in the DMX Database relative to the total number of programs and projects	X	
Facilitate access for stakeholders and representatives of the donor community to the inventory of programs and projects	Website usage metrics (among others number of visits, queries, frequency of updates, repeat visits)	X	
Classify programs and projects according to the PSAR guide	Number of programs and projects classified	X	
Identify duplication and overlapping initiatives to improve efficient private sector support by the donor community	Number and amount of programs and projects that duplicate or overlap initiatives	X	
	Number and amount of programs and projects that have been merged/consolidated		X
	Number and amount of new multi-donor efforts in areas in which duplication or overlapping had been identified		X
Identify omissions and gaps in donor supported programs that need to be filled to accelerate private sector development	Number and amount of new programs and projects that have been identified as omissions and gaps in the DMX report		X
	Number and amount of new multi-donor efforts in areas identified as omissions and gaps in the DMX report		X

Annex 1: List of people interviewed during the mission

Robert Ameerli, Vice President of Suriname

Marco Nicola and Adriana La Valley, InterAmerican Development Bank

Kenneth Foe A man, Suriname Business Forum, k.foeaman@surinamebusinessforum.org

Sieglen Burleson, Suriname Business Forum, s.burleson@surinamebusinessforum.org

Rene van Essen, Director of the Suriname Trade and Industry Association (VSB), vanessen@sr.net

Armando Li-A-Young, Suriname Tourism Foundation, armandsts@yahoo.com

D. Bajanath, Kwaffa Agricultural Organization, landbowcorpkawaffa@yahoo.com

Mohamas Hoeseing Willem, Fisheries Cooperative, +597 894 3882

Iris Sandel, Joint Desk Ministry of Finance and Central Bank, iris@sr.net

Maikel Soekhnandan, Joint Desk Ministry of Finance and Central Bank, Soeklmandan@cbvs.sr

Eugenia C. Velland-Uiterloo, National Women's Movement, ecuitenloo@yahoo.com

Rike van den Akker, Commissioner, ASFA, rvandenakker@asfasuriname.com

Wilgo Fransico Bilderdijk, Vice President, ASFA, wbilkerdijk@asfasuriname.com

Jiang Liping, Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, jiangliping@mofcom.gov.cn

Almir Lima Nascimento, Minister Counselor, Embassy of Brazil in Suriname, almir.nascimento@itamaraty.gov.br

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Kleiweg de Zwaan, Embassy of The Netherlands in Suriname, PJ.Kleiweg2@minbuza.nl

Zevoera Khodabaks, Embassy of The Netherlands in Suriname, zevoera.khodabaks@minbuza.nl

Sham Binda AKMOS

Peter Marien, Attache – Operations, European Union Delegation to Suriname, delegation-suriname@eeas.europa.eu

Anilkumar Paradath, Vice President, Suriname Chamber of Commerce (KKF), anill@sr.net or chamber2@sr.net

Annex 2: Survey to use during the meetings to collect information for the DMX

The following list of questions will guide the interviews during the first mission to Paramaribo. These questions are designed to **complement and clarify** the information already collected and presented in this report. For this reason the objectives of meeting stakeholders and donor community representatives are: (i) ensure that the DMX and PSAR include up to date, accurate and complete information for programs and projects in Suriname; (ii) identified missing information; (iii) identified past programs and projects that should be included in the analysis; (iv) identify future programs and projects in the planning process; and (v) identify coordination efforts among stakeholders and representatives of the donor community.

Overall, strategic, topics to discuss in each interview:

- Does your organization have an overall strategic approach for PSD in Suriname? (such as an strategy or other guiding document?). Follow up questions about the period for the strategy, the total funding envelope, areas of specialization, past and present
- Does your organization formally or informally coordinates efforts with the donor community or stakeholders? Please explain.
- Does your organization have a women or gender focus in the PSD programs or projects? Any specific projects on gender or direct investments on women in business? Please explain.
- Review the list of programs and projects already captured in this report. Validate data collected and clarify any pending classification issues. In particular, the validation should focus on the information about programs and projects

Therefore the survey would request information about each individual government, stakeholder, and donor overall strategic approach to support PSD in the country following the information requirements presented in Table 4.

Table 4: DMX record field name, description and options

Field name	Description	Options
ID	Primary key	
P_name	Program or project name	
P_description	Program or project description	
P_approval_year	Program or project date of approval	
P_status	Program status	Concluded, Active, and in Preparation
P_execution	Program or project execution summary	
P_link	Hyperlink to donor or stakeholder website where this program or project can be found	
Country	Name of CARIFORUM country, use "Regional" if the	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize,

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Field name	Description	Options
	program or project is regional in scope	Dominican Republic, Dominica, Granada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
P_objective_1 through 5 (i.e. P_objective_1; P_objective_2; P_objective_3; P_objective_4; P_objective_5)	Classification following <i>Private Sector Development Assessment Guide</i> , note that a program or project may be classified on up to five objectives, with the first classification considered more important than the second, the second more important than the third, up to the fifth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the business supportive institutional infrastructure (Business) • coordination and access to donors and other international entities (Coordination) • access to finance (Finance) • the corporate tax framework (Tax) • the business environment (Business_environment) • investment in research and innovation, including technology transfers (R&D) • trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) • labor flexibility (Labor) • supply of infrastructure communications and energy (Infrastructure) • environmental concerns including the regulatory framework (Environment) • gender equality including the elimination of discrimination and equal access to opportunities (Gender) • other (Other)
P_timeframe	Classification into short, medium and long-term	Number of months of expected execution
P_geography	Classification by geographic reach	National, Sub_regional, Municipal
P_sector	Classification by sector	Agriculture, Industry, Services
P_funding	Classification by funding source	Multilateral, Bilateral, Domestic_private, Domestic_public
P_amount_original	Amount of the program or project	In US\$
P_amount_1	Amount funded by donor 1	In US\$
P_amount_2	Amount funded by donor 2	In US\$
P_amount_3	Amount funded by donor 3	In US\$
P_amount_4	Amount funded by donor 4	In US\$
P_amount_5	Amount funded by donor 5	In US\$
P_donor_1	Name of donor or cofinancing agency 1	In US\$
P_donor_2	Name of donor or cofinancing agency 2	In US\$
P_donor_3	Name of donor or cofinancing agency 3	In US\$
P_donor_4	Name of donor or cofinancing agency 4	In US\$
P_donor_5	Name of donor or cofinancing agency 5	In US\$

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Field name	Description	Options
P_amount_executed	Amount of the program executed as of the date of the publication of the DMX	In US\$
P_reporting_unit	Name of the unit to which this program or project reports	
P_executing_agency_typ	Classification by type of executing unit	Public_non_financial, Public_financial, Public_decentralized, Private_non_financial, Private_financial, Academia, Other
P_loan_or_grant	Classification by repayment requirement	Grant, Loan, Mixed
P_type	Classification into a Program or a Project	Program, Project
P_attachment1	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment2	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment3	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment4	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment5	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment6	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment7	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment8	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment9	Attachment	File attached to the record
P_attachment10	Attachment	File attached to the record

Annex 3: List of relevant programs and projects preliminary classification

Table 5: List of relevant programs and projects

Sponsoring institution	Name	Brief description
IIC	SU3300A-01: Coöperatieve spaar- en kredietbank Godo G.A.	<p>Godo is the largest credit union in Suriname. It provides loans geared primarily toward home purchases and improvements. The loan will help Godo finance the growth of its mortgage loan portfolio and improve the term matching of its assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Approval date: 11/03/2008 Sector: Financial Services Amount: US\$1,000,000</p> <p>Source: http://www.iic.org/projects/suriname/su3300a-01/co%C3%B6peratieve-spaar-en-kredietbank-godo-ga</p>
IIC	SU3296A-01: C.Kersten & Co. NV	<p>C. Kersten & Co. N.V. is a holding company with operating companies in key growth areas of Suriname's economy: mining, infrastructure, and tourism. Some 40 percent of its earnings are in foreign currency; the group accounts for more than 1 percent of Suriname's total annual exports. The Kersten group of companies needs long-term resources for refinancing, capital expenditures, and working capital, but its financial requirements can no longer be met by the local banking sector alone. The IIC loan to Kersten—its first in Suriname—is part of a larger financing package totaling approximately \$25 million. The package includes a \$7 million loan from the IDB, revolving credit facilities from Surinamese banks, and long-term facilities from Trinidadian investors. This joint IIC/IDB effort will provide an integrated financing solution for Kersten.</p> <p>Approval date: 02/13/2007 Sector: General manufacturing Amount: US\$4,000,000 and total project cost US\$18,750,000</p> <p>Source: http://www.iic.org/projects/suriname/su3296a-01/ckersten-co-nv</p>
IDB	SU-L1005 CKC Suriname	<p>US\$7 million term loan for refinancing, capex and working capital.</p> <p>US\$7,000,000 CFI/SCF</p> <p>Project Number SU-L1005 Operation Number 1844/OC-SU Country Suriname Sector Industry Subsector Mining Industry Project Type Loan Operation Project Subtype Private Sector Investment Status Completed</p>

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		<p>Approval Date JAN 31, 2007 Signing Date MAR 30, 2007 Project Completion Date JUL 12, 2007 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 35,500,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 28,500,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Private Sector Loan Fund Ordinary Capital Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 7,000,000 Roles & Responsibilities Borrower C. Kersten & Co. Nv Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-L1005</p>
<p>IDB</p>	<p>SU-T1058 : Institutional Strengthening of the Central Bank of Suriname</p>	<p>The TC will provide technical assistance and training in a range of areas to support the implementation of Central Bank's comprehensive FSSP, which includes a component to fundamentally improve the Central Bank's capacities to conduct its core responsibilities. Project Number SU-T1058 Operation Number ATN/FI-12873-SU Country Suriname Sector Private Sector Development Subsector Private Sector Development Project Type Technical Cooperation Project Subtype CT/Fondo Trust Funds Status Implementation Approval Date AUG 17, 2011 Signing Date OCT 18, 2011 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 820,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 170,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund ICS Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 650,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 650,000 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 0</p>

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		<p>Roles & Responsibilities</p> <p>Executing Agency Centrale Bank Van Suriname</p> <p>Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-T1058</p>
IDB/MIF	SU-M1014 : Quality Improvement of the Wood Processing Industry of Suriname	<p>The goal of this project is to enhance the competitiveness of the wood processing industry of Suriname by improving existing timber harvesting and wood processing practices and promoting market opportunities.</p> <p>Project Number SU-M1014</p> <p>Operation Number ATN/ME-12144-SU</p> <p>Country Suriname</p> <p>Sector Private Sector Development</p> <p>Subsector Enterprise Development</p> <p>Project Type Multilateral Investment F SU-T1025 : Competitiveness Benchmarking for Suriname und Operation</p> <p>Project Subtype MIF Country Office Delegation</p> <p>Status Implementation</p> <p>Approval Date MAR 29, 2010</p> <p>Signing Date MAY 21, 2010</p> <p>Financial Information</p> <p>Total Cost - Historic USD 215,000</p> <p>Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 65,000</p> <p>IDB Financing</p> <p>Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation</p> <p>Fund MIF-Small Enterprise Dev. Facility</p> <p>Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar</p> <p>Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012</p> <p>Approved Amount - Historic USD 150,000</p> <p>Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0</p> <p>Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 120,000</p> <p>Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 30,000</p> <p>Roles & Responsibilities</p> <p>Executing Agency Foundation Sustainable Wood Processing In Suriname</p> <p>Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-M1014</p>
IDB	SU-T1031 : Competitiveness Enhancement Program	<p>The program would assist authorities develop a competitiveness enhancement action plan. A possible subsequent Bank loan operation could support its implementation.</p> <p>Project Number SU-T1031</p> <p>Operation Number ATN/SF-11380-SU</p> <p>Country Suriname</p> <p>Sector Private Sector Development</p> <p>Subsector Business Climate</p> <p>Project Type Technical Cooperation</p>

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		<p>Project Subtype Regular TC Status Implementation Approval Date DEC 9, 2008 Signing Date MAR 13, 2009 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 270,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 20,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund Fund for Special Operations Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 250,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 108,055 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 141,945 Roles & Responsibilities Executing Agency Ministry Of Trade And Industry Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-T1031</p>
IDB	SU-T1025 : Competitiveness Benchmarking for Suriname	<p>This program will increase the availability of high-quality, updated and comparable information on key competitiveness variables in Suriname in order to contribute to an effective public-private dialogue on policies to improve Suriname's competitiveness. This TC will include the following components: (i) permanent inclusion of Suriname in an international competitiveness benchmark, together with the preparation of the Suriname Competitiveness Report; and (ii) implementation of a dissemination campaign on the findings of the report among key stakeholders.</p> <p>Project Number SU-T1025 Operation Number ATN/SF-9978-SU Country Suriname Sector Private Sector Development Subsector Business Climate Project Type Technical Cooperation Project Subtype Regular TC Status Completed Approval Date AUG 28, 2006 Signing Date AUG 28, 2006 Project Completion Date JAN 11, 2011 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 88,000 IDB Financing</p>

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		<p>Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund Fund for Special Operations Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 88,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 1,486 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 0 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 86,514 Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-T1025</p>
IDB	SU-T1013 : Strengthening the Legal and Institutional Foundation for Private Investment	<p>This Operation will support the Government of Suriname in its efforts to prepare an amendment to the Investment Law (based on recommendations provided by FIAS (2003 diagnostics 2003 and 2004 investment climate proposals), both of which received financial support from the IDB. In addition, the Operation will support the development of a Action Plan to improve the business climate (with emphasis on the legal environment). Project Number SU-T1013 Operation Number ATN/SF-9110-SU Country Suriname Sector Private Sector Development Subsector Private Sector Development Project Type Technical Cooperation Project Subtype Regular TC Status Completed Approval Date MAR 2, 2005 Signing Date MAR 17, 2005 Project Completion Date AUG 17, 2010 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 139,960 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 40,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund Fund for Special Operations Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 99,960 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 0 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 99,960 Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-T1013</p>
IDB/MIF	SU-M1001 : Strengthening of the	The general objective is to strengthen the regulatory environment of the telecommunications

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	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority	<p>sector in Suriname and to increase competition. Project Number SU-M1001 Operation Number ATN/ME-10539-SU Country Suriname Sector Information Technology and Telecomm Subsector Telecommunications Project Type Multilateral Investment Fund Operation Project Subtype MIF Multilateral Investment Fund Status Implementation Approval Date AUG 7, 2007 Signing Date DEC 20, 2007 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 1,000,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 500,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund MIF-Small Enterprise Dev. Facility Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 500,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 36,585 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 463,415 Roles & Responsibilities Executing Agency MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, COMM. & TOURISM Telephone: 411951 Fax: 420425 Mr. Guno Castelen Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project,1303.html?id=SU-M1001</p>
IDB/MIF	SU-M1008 : Strengthening Supply-chain Activities in the Eco-tourism Industry in Suriname	<p>Support the eco-tourism industry by promoting skills training for employment in the hospitality sector as well as entrepreneurial and small business development. This project will enable newly trained employees to become employed and create linkages between micro and small enterprises that will provide the eco-resort with goods and services. In so doing, the project will contribute to reducing poverty in Brokopondo and other districts. Project Number SU-M1008 Operation Number ATN/ME-10564-SU Country Suriname Sector Tourism Subsector Ecotourism Project Type Multilateral Investment Fund Operation</p>

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		<p>Project Subtype MIF Country Office Delegation Status Completed Approval Date AUG 24, 2007 Signing Date FEB 15, 2008 Project Completion Date JAN 14, 2011 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 170,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 70,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund MIF-Small Enterprise Dev. Facility Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 100,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 11,303 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 0 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 88,697 Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project.1303.html?id=SU-M1008</p>
<p>IDB/MIF</p>	<p>SU-M1009 : Entrepreneurial Skills Enhancement & Improvement Production Processes</p>	<p>In order to execute this project, a needs assessment and market research study would be conducted to map out areas for targeted interventions for enhancing production, marketing and distribution of products. The SPWE will develop and implement distance-learning training courses for small producers in Apoera, Section, Washabo and Brokopondo on topics such as packaging, marketing, financial management and health and safety standards. The project would also assist with the creation of networks of small producers to better co-ordinate production, supply and distribution as well as price negotiation. Project Number SU-M1009 Operation Number ATN/ME-10565-SU Country Suriname Sector Microenterprise Subsector Microenterprise Project Type Multilateral Investment Fund Operation Project Subtype MIF Country Office Delegation Status Completed Approval Date AUG 24, 2007 Signing Date DEC 19, 2007 Project Completion Date APR 20, 2011 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 120,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 40,000 IDB Financing</p>

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		<p>Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund MIF-Small Enterprise Dev. Facility Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 80,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 246 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 0 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 79,754 Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project.1303.html?id=SU-M1009</p>
IDB/MIF	SU-M1012 : Improving Skills Standards in Accounting and Financial Management in Suriname	<p>To enhance the competitiveness of SMEs in Suriname by supporting their adoption of international standards of accounting and financial management Project Number SU-M1012 Operation Number ATN/ME-11489-SU Country Suriname Sector Capital Markets Subsector Development of Capital Markets Project Type Multilateral Investment Fund Operation Project Subtype MIF Country Office Delegation Status Implementation Approval Date FEB 9, 2009 Signing Date SEP 1, 2009 Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 200,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 65,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund MIF-Small Enterprise Dev. Facility Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 135,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 59,100 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 75,900 Roles & Responsibilities Executing Agency Surinaamse Vereniging Van Accountants Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project.1303.html?id=SU-M1012</p>
IDB	SU-T1050 : Paramam Industrial and Commercial Park	<p>In October 2005, the Bank financed an Urban Development Plan for Paramaribo. This urban plan confirmed the need to (i) design and reach consensus on a vision of Paramaribo able to respond, recover and prepare for future shocks; (ii) setting clear strategies to integrate the city to local and global markets, improving it's economic, social and political performance and built a solid self-</p>

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		<p>reliance identity; and (iii) managing growth, embracing sustainability and delivering high-quality services and products. In April, 2008, the Bank financed a feasibility study for the PICP which assessed the viability of the idea of the PICP proposed by the government. This feasibility study:</p> <p>(i) confirmed the need for a commercial and industrial park to support business enterprises in Suriname and the urgent need for affordable housing outside of Paramaribo; (ii) provided useful preliminary data and information on possible site location in the District of Para as well as strategic clusters among existing and emerging industries in Suriname; (iii) highlighted the wide range of infrastructural and service requirements for the PICP; (iv) outlined possible operating models and structures for the management of the PICP and (v) put forward key financing and investment considerations.</p> <p>Project Number SU-T1050 Operation Number ATN/SF-11671-SU Country Suriname Sector Urban Development and Housing Subsector Integrated Urban Development Project Type Technical Cooperation Project Subtype Regular TC Status Implementation Approval Date JUN 24, 2009 Signing Date FEB 19, 2010</p> <p>Financial Information Total Cost - Historic USD 800,000 Country Counterpart Financing - Historic USD 200,000 IDB Financing Financing Type Non-Reimbursable Technical Cooperation Fund Fund for Special Operations Reporting currency USD - United States Dollar Reporting Date MAR 31, 2012 Approved Amount - Historic USD 600,000 Cancelled Amount - Historic USD 0 Undisbursed Amount - Historic USD 487,400 Disbursed to Date - Revalued USD 112,600</p> <p>Roles & Responsibilities Executing Agency Ministry Of Planning And Development Cooperation Source: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project_1303.html?id=SU-T1050</p>
<p>Compete Caribbean</p>	<p>National Competitiveness Program of Suriname (SU-CC2020)</p>	<p>The project will support: (a) the establishment of a business climate reform unit; (b) the identification, prioritization and implementation of a select number of achievable business climate reforms over the near term; and (c) the design of a comprehensive competitiveness program for Suriname to be implemented over the medium term.</p> <p>US\$ 540,000</p>

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		<p>Compete Caribbean, not yet approved Source: http://www.competecaribbean.org/projects/in-pipeline</p>
Compete Caribbean	<p>Framework to Implement Productive Development Policies in Suriname (SU-CC2021)</p>	<p>The project will support an analysis of current incentives for firms and the development of two tax policy analysis tools that allows for the optimizing of the effectiveness of government expenditure. The first tool is a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model that will enable the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and other tax policy analysts to assess the direct and indirect impact of alternative tax regimes on economic activity and government revenues. The second tool is a “tax expenditure budget” that will enable the authorities to quantify the revenues lost for each of the tax incentive schemes currently in place or contemplated. US\$420,000 Compete Caribbean, not yet approved Source: http://www.competecaribbean.org/projects/in-pipeline</p>
European Union	<p>Additional services for Technical Assistance for Supervision of the works for project Rehabilitation, Upgrading and Institutional Strengthening of the Port of Paramaribo</p>	<p>Sector: Water transport EU Contribution: € 521,850.70 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Port & Maritime Consultants Bv Duration: from 06/2009 to 07/2010 Description: Supervision of the works for the project Rehabilitation, Upgrading and institutional Strengthening of the Port of Paramaribo Location : Paramaribo, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/209242_en.htm</p>
European Union	<p>CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD TO THE FERRY TERMINAL, SURINAME-GUYANA</p>	<p>Sector: Road transport EU Contribution: € 10,869,470.92 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Aannemings-Maatschappij Baitali Nv Duration: from 04/2007 to 08/2009 Location : District Nickerie, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/195503_en.htm</p>
European Union	<p>REHABILITATION OF THE NIEUWE HAVEN TERMINAL,PARAMARIBO</p>	<p>Sector: Water transport EU Contribution: € 28,442,391.49 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Ballast Nedam Infra Suriname Bv Duration: from 04/2007 to 03/2010 Location : Paramaribo, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/190344_en.htm</p>
European Union	<p>Technical Assistance for the project Institutional Strengthening of the Transport Sector</p>	<p>Sector: Transport policy and administrative management EU Contribution: € 2,399,740.00 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Panteia Bv Duration: from 06/2009 to 12/2011 Location : Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/205871_en.htm</p>
European Union	<p>Works contract for the rehabilitation of the Road Meerzorg- Tamanredjo</p>	<p>Sector: Road transport EU Contribution: € 17,280,067.29 (100% of total).</p>

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		<p>Implementing organisation: Annemings-Maatschappij Baitali Nv Duration: from 07/2010 to 01/2012 Description: The rehabilitation of approximately 19 km of the Eastern part of the Suriname East West Road connection, Meerzorg- Tamanredjo, comprising of crushed stone base, asphalt surfacing, drainage works, kerbing and sidewalks, and other ancillary works. Location : District Commewijne, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/238902_en.htm</p>
European Union	Institutional Strengthening of Transport Sector in Suriname	<p>Sector: Unspecified EU Contribution: € 3,100,000.00 (100% of total). Description: Institutional Strengthening of Transport Sector in Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/18633_en.htm</p>
European Union	Rehabilitation of the Eastern part of the Suriname East West road connection: Meerzorg- Albina	<p>Sector: Unspecified EU Contribution: € 17,500,000.00 (18.92% of total). Description: The project is part of the 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper for Suriname. The overall objective is to contribute to improved connectivity, flow of goods and persons within Suriname and between Suriname and its neighbours, and increase trade with them. Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/21427_en.htm</p>
European Union	Construction of one banana packing station at the NICKERIE banana estate in district Nickerie, Republic of SURINAME	<p>Sector: Food crop production EU Contribution: € 242,119.32 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Bouwbedrijf Manohar Nv Duration: from 12/2009 to 08/2010 Location : Nickerie district, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/227578_en.htm</p>
European Union	Construction of one banana packing station at the Nickerie banana estate, and one banana packing station at the Jarikaba banana plantation, Suriname.	<p>Sector: Food crop production EU Contribution: € 481,809.80 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Bouwbedrijf Manohar Nv Duration: from 08/2009 to 04/2010 Location : Saramacca and Nickerie district, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/211436_en.htm</p>
European Union	Construction of one workshop building at Jarikaba estate, district Saramacca, one workshop and one storage building at Nickerie estate, district Nickerie- Republic of Suriname	<p>Sector: Food crop production EU Contribution: € 497,629.53 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Bouwbedrijf Manohar Nv Duration: from 05/2011 to 11/2011 Location : District Saramacca and district Nickerie, Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/263662_en.htm</p>
European Union	Masterplan OWMCP	<p>Sector: Agricultural development EU Contribution: € 112,668.79 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Htspe Limited Duration: from 03/2010 to 05/2010 Location : Republic of Suriname</p>

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		Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/224359_en.htm
European Union	Supply of cableway equipment at the Nickerie banana plantation (SFA 2006)- LOT 1	Sector: Agricultural development EU Contribution: € 396,367.53 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Invernaderos De Castellon Sa Duration: from 12/2009 to 06/2010 Location : Nickerie district, Republic of Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/223011_en.htm
European Union	Supply of packing station equipment at Nickerie and Jarikaba banana plantation- LOT 2	Sector: Agricultural development EU Contribution: € 276,388.00 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Invernaderos De Castellon Sa Duration: from 12/2009 to 06/2010 Location : Nickerie and Saramacca district, Republic of Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/223039_en.htm
European Union	Supply of packing station equipment at the Nickerie and Jarikaba banana plantation- LOT 3	Sector: Agricultural development Implementing organisation: Invernaderos De Castellon Sa Location : Nickerie and Saramacca District, Republic of Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/222890_en.htm
European Union	Supply of packing station equipment at the Nickerie and Jarikaba banana plantation (SFA 2008)	Sector: Food crop production EU Contribution: € 384,562.42 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Invernaderos De Castellon Sa Duration: from 07/2010 to 10/2010 Location : Nickerie and Saramacca District, Republic of Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/240913_en.htm
European Union	Supply of under-tree irrigation equipment in Suriname- Saramacca District, District Suriname	Sector: Agricultural development EU Contribution: € 1,284,825.60 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: John Deere Water Sas Duration: from 11/2010 to 07/2011 Location : Saramacca district, Republic of Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/250765_en.htm
European Union	SSTCBP - Programme Estimate No 3	Sector: Tourism policy and administrative management EU Contribution: € 517,906.34 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: De Republiek Suriname Duration: from 07/2010 to 12/2011 Description: Suriname Sustainable Tourism Capacity Building Project Location : Republic of Suriname Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/243455_en.htm
European Union	TA FOR THE PROJECT: SURINAME SUSTAINABLE TOURISM CAPACITYBUILDING PROGRAMME	Sector: Tourism policy and administrative management EU Contribution: € 385,217.68 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Instituto De La Calidad Sa Duration: from 06/2008 to 03/2010

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		<p>Location : PARAMARIBO, SURINAME Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/196767_en.htm</p>
European Union	<p>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROJECT, PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (SURINAME BUSINESS FORUM-SBF)</p>	<p>Sector: Trade education/training EU Contribution: € 905,683.39 (100% of total). Implementing organisation: Business And Strategies In Europe Sa Duration: from 01/2008 to 06/2010 Location : PARAMARIBO, SURINAME Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/suriname/projects/list_of_projects/193978_en.htm</p>
IsDB	<p><i>Upgrading of Air Navigation System Suriname (UANS) comprising the following: The procurement of Aeronautical Communications -, Surveillance and Ancillary equipment to be delivered, installed and commissioned on and nearby the J.A.Pengel Int'l. Airport at Zanderij (Distr. Para) as well as the Zorg en Hoop Airport in Paramaribo</i></p>	
IsDB	<p><i>Country: Suriname Project Name : Feasibility study of Wanica Water Supply System CONSULTING SERVICES Grant No.: SUR-011</i></p> <p><i>The NV Surinaamsche Waterleiding Maatschappij (Suriname Water Supply Company) has received a grant from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this grant to payments under the contract for consultant services for the feasibility study of the Wanica water supply system in Suriname.</i></p>	<p>The services include</p> <p>Phase 1: Assessment of the current situation (duration: 3 months) The first phase will be devoted to collecting the existing data in the service area (demography, sociology, network characteristics, date of installation, type of pipes, number of connections, flow measurement and leaks detection, institutional framework, water tariffs, etc). The data collection and analysis will enable the consultant to make a preliminary assessment of the existing institutional framework, as well as the supply and demand, and existing level of service.</p> <p>Phase 2: Identification of a project and feasibility analysis (duration: 5 months) By using specialised modeling software (where possible), the consultant will examine the different technical scenarios to improve the efficiency and level of service and will recommend the rehabilitation of the existing (and/or the construction of new) water production, treatment and distribution facilities.</p> <p>The NV Surinaamsche Waterleiding Maatschappij (Suriname Water Supply Company) now invites eligible consultants to indicate their interest in providing these services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, general qualifications and number of key staff and so forth). Consultants may associate to enhance their qualifications.</p> <p>A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the Guidelines for the Use of Consultants under Islamic Development Bank Financing (175 KB), November 2006.</p>

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		<p>Interested consultants may obtain further information at the address below during office hours, i.e. from 0700 to 1500 hours (local time), Monday to Friday.</p> <p>Expression of interest must be delivered to the address below by Friday, December 7, 2007.</p> <p>NV Surinaamsche Waterleiding Maatschappij (Water Supply Company) Ir. A. Linger - Manager Department of Planning & Research Henck Arronstraat 9 Paramaribo Suriname - South America P.O. Box 1818 Telephone: 00-597-471414 Extn: 204 Fax: 00-597-476343 E-mail: Planning@swm.sr</p>
<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Disseminating Gender aspects of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework</p>	<p>On the 19 of March, the United Nations in Suriname participated in the Maart van de Vrouw, an initiative organized by the NGO Projekta to commemorate the International Women's Day held the 8 of March. Representatives from UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF as well as the UN Coordinator, Marcia de Castro, presented the gender perspective of the recently approved United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).</p> <p>The presentation included various examples of UN projects in Suriname. During the informative session, UNFPA Assistant Representative, Judith Brielle, presented UNFPA's programme to increase access to legal services to combat intimate partner violence. UNDP Energy and Environment Specialist, Bryan Drakenstein, introduced the gender perspective on the UNEP /UNDP partnership for the integration of sound management of chemicals, and last, UNICEF presented the gender aspects of the school mapping programme developed with the Ministry of Education.</p>
<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>PSI: a program that provides grant funding to Dutch companies that want to do business in Suriname</p>	<p>PSI: Country specifics Suriname Subsidy programme PSI</p> <p>Maximum total project budget EUR 1.5 million</p> <p>PSI contribution 50 percent</p> <p>Eligible applicants Dutch companies</p>

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		<p>Preferred sector(s) None</p> <p>Preferred region(s) None</p> <p>Project officer Johannes Borger johannes.borger@agentschapnl.nl</p> <p>Remarks None</p> <p>For tender information and documents, please visit the PSI webpage: Tender opportunities and tender-related documents PSI.</p> <p>Project examples Sector Project Agriculture PSI09/SR/22 Strengthening of the Suriname rice industry</p> <p>Agriculture PSOM05/SR/4 Development of the feed industry in Suriname by innovated new technology for aqua and pet foods</p> <p>Agriculture PSOM05/SR/3 Introduction of sustainable forest management in Suriname: Timber production scheme & training facility</p> <p>Agriculture: biological PSOM07/SR/23 Sustainable butterfly farming in Suriname</p> <p>Agro-industry PSI09/SR/02 Establishment of HACCP-certified meat processing forexport</p>
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		<p>Energy / Environment PSOM07/SR/02 Sustainable timber drying and bio energy generation</p> <p>Health care PSOM06/SR/01 Establishing a private residential care centre in Suriname</p> <p>ICT PSOM07/SR/25 ICT business consultancy and software development in Suriname</p> <p>Industry PSI09/SR/24 Establishment of a manufacturing facility for innovative dog chewing product</p> <p>Industry PSOM08/SR/04 Metakaolin production for Suriname and the Caricom</p> <p>Industry PSOM08/SR/01 Galvanized wire from Suriname</p> <p>Industry PSOM07/SR/21 Hedi Infra N.V. a powerhouse in utility services for Suriname and the CARICOM countries</p> <p>Industry PSOM05/SR/21 Vasco Profiles</p> <p>Information Technology PSOM06/SR/04 'Spang Makandra N.V.' - Suriname e-media development studio</p> <p>Packaging industry Improving the export chain for high quality products from Suriname</p> <p>Services / Tourism</p>
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		<p>PSI09/SR/03 Establishing a Dedicated Maroon Wellness Centre</p> <p>Tourism PSOM06/SR/21 Suriname jungle experience Berg en Dal</p> <p>Transport / Infrastructure PSOM05/SR/24 Production and application of bitumen emulsions and cutbacks for improving roads in Suriname</p> <p>Transport / Infrastructure PSOM05/SR/23 Paramaribo Container Services</p> <p>Source: http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/onderwerp/psi-country-specifics-suriname</p>
<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>The Facility for Infrastructure Development (ORIO)</p>	<p>The Facility for Infrastructure Development ORIO is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to encourage public infrastructure development in developing countries. ORIO contributes to the development, implementation (construction and/or expansion), operation and maintenance of public infrastructure in developing countries. (http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/programmas-regelingen/facility-infrastructure-development-orio)</p> <p>ORIO: Country specifics Suriname Programme ORIO</p> <p>Maximum total project budget EUR 60 million</p> <p>ORIO contribution development phase 50 percent</p> <p>ORIO contribution implementation, operation and maintenance phase 35 percent</p> <p>Remarks Procurement according to local procurement policy and regulations</p> <p>Contact For more information on ORIO, please contact the secretariat For detailed information about the Calls for Proposals and related documents such as the ORIO</p>

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		<p>Policy Rules and ORIO Application Form, please visit the ORIO Publications page.</p> <p>Sectors</p> <p>Water</p> <p>With regard to the water sector it is the government’s aim to bring drinking water supplies to an adequate level and to introduce them as a significant new economic sector. Suriname is rich in freshwater. In several rural parts of Surinam, new life is being given to old water authority structures. This is of particular importance in the rice regions. Sluices and canals are to be built or rehabilitated.</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Significant investments are being made within the transport sector. One of the largest investment programmes of this and the previous government is the asphaltting project in the scope of urban development. However, most of Suriname is barely accessible. The government’s policy on improved air and water transport includes, within the Long-Term Development Programme (MOP), the rehabilitation of the New Port of Paramaribo (financed by the EC at the expense of Treaty Resources) and Zanderij airport. Rehabilitation of the inland airfields also seems necessary. The policy on land transport is focused on opening up regions where communities live and production activities are carried out. In order to protect the northern part of Paramaribo, infrastructural works are anticipated which are to protect the country against the rising sea level. The feasibility and financing of these plans are yet to be worked out. Dredging the river Suriname is essential to good passage, enabling ships to be loaded more heavily without having to take into account the tide.</p> <p>Civil works</p> <p>Intake</p> <p>If you have a project idea and would like to know whether it fits the criteria of ORIO, we strongly advise you to discuss your project idea with an ORIO Project Officer. This can be done by using our Intake service.</p> <p>Source: http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/onderwerp/orio-country-specifics-suriname</p>
<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>FATUM Suriname Fund</p>	<p>Target group: Small and medium sized enterprises</p> <p>Objective and description:</p> <p>The FATUM Suriname Fund is an investment fund that aims to capitalise on the favourable economic trends in Suriname. Investments are not restricted to Suriname, however, but are also made in the region and even in established economies such as the United States, Europe and the Far East.</p>

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		<p>When conditions are favourable in local and regional economies and on the international capital markets, the return on investment can exceed the guaranteed return by a considerable margin. Specialist management and Suriname's niche market are expected to produce a higher ROI for the FATUM Suriname Fund.</p> <p>The introduction of the FATUM Suriname Fund will enable a larger group of people to benefit directly from the country's economic growth. The FATUM Suriname Fund is intended for small and large investors that wish to capitalise on the favourable economic trends in Suriname and beyond.</p> <p>More information:</p> <p>Fatum Investments NV Noorderkerk 5-7 Paramaribo, Suriname Phone: +597 475 385 E-mail: fatum@sr.net</p> <p>Webiste: www.fatum-suriname.com</p> <p>Source: http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/nl-evd-internationaal/fatum-suriname-fund</p>
<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>Establishment of a sustainable supply chain of smoked fish for export to the EU</p>	<p>Goal of the project To export 100 tons of smoked fish (at the end of the first year) from Suriname to the EU market on the basis of an EU certified processing unit.</p> <p>Project number PSI10/SR/25 Location Commewijne Sector Fishery</p> <p>Applicant Ruisvis B.V., Bunschoten Spakenburg, The Netherlands</p> <p>Local partner Suvveb N.V., Bethesda, Suriname</p> <p>Start project 01 January 2011 End project 30 June 2013</p> <p>Total budget € 857,675 (50% PSI contribution = € 428,838)</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>There are few fish processing companies in Suriname with facilities that qualify to export fresh and frozen fish to the EU. However, there is no smoked fish at present that meets the food safety requirements for export to the EU. In 2007 the EU prohibited imports of smoked fish from Suriname because they didn't comply with the EU standards, in particular the presence of toxic particles on the fish related to burning was estimated to be too high. The challenge is to apply appropriate technology where fire and fish is separated and to work in conformity with EU and</p>

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	<p>HACCP standards. Smoking fish for the EU market will lead to a higher value of fish that is presently sold in local markets at a low price (by-catch). In particular when also MSC standards are introduced for fishing, a price premium can be paid to fishermen.</p> <p>The Dutch applicant Ruisvis B.V. and the local partner Suvveb N.V. intend to set up a joint venture in Commewijne.</p> <p>The partners will establish a modern smoke house for fish that fully complies with EU requirements. (MSC certification of the whole supply chain is not realistic within the time frame of the project but preparations may be included.) Local by-catch (mainly catfish) is now sold very cheap on the local market but through the project a better price is possible for this fish that will be smoked and exported. Consequently, the income of the suppliers will increase. At present smoked fish is not certified in Suriname for export to the EU (only fresh and frozen fish). The project will be a catalyst in the process of enabling EU certification for smoked fish as well.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Results</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Result 1 : Business foundation. Result 2 : Modern fish smoking facility established. Result 3 : Supply chain prepared for EU certification. Result 4 : Supply chain prepared for MSC certification. Result 5 : Business development and certification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CSR aspects</p> <p>CSR is anchored in the project through HACCP certification, which arranges for issues like health and safety, human resource policy and transparency.</p> <p>Regarding environment, in particular smoke emissions, they intend to comply with Surinamese law. They do not intend to set up a separate CSR policy for the joint venture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Impact</p> <p>Long term economic activity Follow-up investments (two years after the project) will amount to € 600,000.</p> <p>This includes two additional smoke units, cold storage and processing capacity for fresh and frozen fish.</p> <p>Turnover two years after the project will almost be doubled to € 1.1 million. After the project duration the joint venture is expected to continue as it is.</p> <p>Employment and working conditions At the end of the project a total of 15 staff (11 basic-level, 4 medium-/high-level) will be fulltime employed. This will increase to a total of 39 employees (32 basic-level, 7 medium-/ high-level) two years after the project.</p> <p>The salaries will be at least 35% higher than average for comparable positions in Suriname in order to keep the highly trained and professional staff. Good working conditions will be described</p>
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		<p>in the HACCP quality manual and a structure will be established to ensure constant monitoring and maintenance of the optimum conditions in conformity with EU standards.</p> <p>Transfer of knowledge Training on work procedures in accordance with HACCP and EU quality standards are new for smoked fish processing in Suriname.</p> <p>Chain effects Setting the step towards EU certification for smoked fish can potentially have a catalysing effect on the fisheries sector as a whole as it may trigger further local and international investments in fish smoking in Suriname.</p> <p>In addition, about 10 local fishermen will earn more money by selling their catfish to Suvveb for export in stead of dumping large volumes of their by-catch on the local market.</p> <p>Environment The smoking process will adhere to all EU safety and environmental standards and HACCP certification.</p> <p>Position of women It is foreseen that at least 50% of staff will be women within all positions, including production, administration, laboratory and management functions.</p>
<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>Strengthening of the Suriname Rice Industry</p>	<p>Goal of the project To set up a rice mill for the production of 160 tons parboiled rice per month.</p> <p>Project number PSI09/SR/22 Location Nickerie Sector Agriculture</p> <p>Applicant Alesie Food Holland B.V., Ootmarsum, The Netherlands</p> <p>Local partner Sahara Rijsthandel N.V., Paramaribo, Suriname</p> <p>Third partner Caribecom Trading B.V., Ootmarsum, The Netherlands</p> <p>Start project 01 January 2010 End project 31 December 2011</p> <p>Total budget € 728,767 (50% PSI contribution = € 364,384)</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The intention of the project partners is to set up a factory for the production of parboiled rice. EU policy for the import of rice was adapted in 2008. As a result the quota for Suriname was increased and import is duty free. Production and export in Suriname is therefore an interesting business proposition. Furthermore, the CARICOM market is duty free for Suriname rice. As parboiled rice is a healthier product than regular rice a premium is usually paid. This higher price will in turn make it possible to pay a better price for paddy rice to farmers and of course more income for the mill.</p> <p>The rice plant will be set up in the Nickerie region where the rice will be sourced from local farmers. A group of 50 preferred suppliers of rice will be trained and HACCP certification will be gained for the rice plant.</p> <p>Applicant Alesie Food Holland B.V. - a rice trading company - will set up a joint venture with local partner Sahara Rijsthandel N.V. - producer and processor of white rice and Caribecom</p>

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		<p>Trading. Results</p> <p>Result 1 : Establishment of the joint venture. Result 2 : Set up of rice milling equipment. Result 3 : Set up of parboiled plant. Result 4 : Production and marketing.</p> <p>CSR aspects</p> <p>The production facility will be HACCP certified. Furthermore, the joint venture will provide free medical check ups for their employees, and a HIV / AIDS prevention programme will be set up.</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>Long term economic activity To increase production volumes to 12,000 tons (based on 2 shifts) an additional € 200,000 will be invested in parboiling and milling equipment. In time also investments will be needed in a separate air conditioned room and packaging machines which will cost € 100,000.</p> <p>Employment and working conditions At the end of the project the joint venture will employ 35 basic-level employees and 3 high-level employees. Two years after the PSI project this will have risen to 45 basic-level employees and 5 high-level employees.</p> <p>The joint venture will pay at least 15% above the average wage. Protective clothing will be distributed.</p> <p>Transfer of knowledge New will be the way and technique to produce high export standard parboiled rice. The rice milling itself is not new, but rather the specific way parboiled rice is produced and the re-use of paddy hulls for drying. Furthermore the training given to farmers will stimulate them to use less pesticide. Furthermore, their yields can be improved, with the introduction of eco-friendly pesticides. Now farmers harvest about 4 tons per hectare in Suriname. In the USA, as comparison, this can go up to 20 tons per hectare.</p> <p>Chain effects 50 farmers will be organised in a farmers association. These farmers will receive a higher price for their paddy (USD 10 to 20 tons above market price), provided the rice is of a good, constant quality.</p> <p>Other rice millers will be invited to demonstrate the new technology to. Not only the parboiling process, but also the husk furnace.</p> <p>Environment The joint venture will make use of a cyclonic husk furnace to burn paddy husks. In other rice mills these are simply gathered and burnt in the open air. By using the furnace the amount of waste will be reduced and use of diesel, commonly used for drying will, not be necessary.</p> <p>Outgrowers will be trained on how to use less pesticide, putting less pressure on the environmental.</p> <p>Position of women The joint venture expects to employ about 40% women.</p>
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<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>Cold-in-place / in Situ recycling of existing roads in Suriname</p>	<p>Source: http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/onderwerp/strengthening-suriname-rice-industry</p> <p>Goal of the project Adaptation and application of In Situ or Cold in place Recycling technology for 2 km of existing paved roads in Suriname.</p> <p>Project number PSI10/SR/01 Location Paramaribo Sector Construction and Infrastructure Applicant AP&G Consultancy Nederland, Capelle aan den IJssel, The Netherlands Local partner AP&G Consultancy Suriname N.V., Paramaribo, Suriname Start project 01 June 2010 End project 30 November 2012 Total budget € 1,498,184 (50% PSI contribution = €749,092)</p> <p>Summary In Situ or cold in place recycling technology for existing paved roads is a new technology for Suriname that can be applied at a 30% to 40% lower cost than traditional methods of road rehabilitation. It is a proven technology that has gained recognition and popularity worldwide as a cost-effective means of rehabilitating distressed road pavement, and is widely used in the region as well.</p> <p>The Applicant AP&G Consultancy Nederland is an engineering firm, the local partner is its sister company AP&G Consultancy Suriname N.V.. Together they will set up a joint venture.</p> <p>The joint venture will be located in Paramaribo but the production itself will take place on the spot, wherever the work is: the machines used are a driving plant.</p> <p>The unique aspect of this project is the cold in place recycling technology, which is a cost-effective and a much more environmental friendly technology than traditional methods of road rehabilitation. It consists of milling the existing road pavement to predetermined depth in order to recover the material that was used in the original construction. This material is then reprocessed with a binding agent to form a new strengthened pavement layer. This means it is no longer needed to bring in large quantities of new aggregates (shell sand, stones and asphalt) from a large distance to rehabilitate the road. The existing technology will need to be adapted to the conditions in Suriname and, therefore, is a knowledge-intense technology and represents a niche market. The technology can only be applied for rehabilitation of existing pavement.</p> <p>Results Result 1 : Project inception.</p>
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<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>Establishing a Dedicated Maroon Wellness Centre</p>	<p>Goal of the project To establish a wellness centre offering various wellness treatments as well as food and beverages. The wellness centre has a maximum annual capacity to serve 8,000 guests, receiving 12,000 treatments.</p> <p>Project number PSI09/SR/03 Location Domburg Sector Services / Tourism Applicant Tacstone La Rive B.V., Hilversum, The Netherlands Local partner Bouwbedrijf Kiesel N.V., Paramaribo, Suriname Third partner The Wellness Company B.V., Amsterdam, The Netherlands Start project 01 July 2009 End project 31 December 2011 Total budget € 1,287,365 (50% PSI contribution = €643,683)</p> <p>Summary The project partners intend to set up Maroon Wellness Centre in Domburg, on the riverbank, near Paramaribo. The centre will offer treatments based on Maroon culture and wellness treatments in order to attract international wellness tourists as well as locals seeking wellness treatments. A Maroon knowledge centre will be part of the project. Here information with regard to the culture and practices of the Maroon will be provided.</p> <p>Applicant Tacstone La Rive B.V. is a business development company. Local partner is Bouwbedrijf Kiesel N.V., a construction company undertaking both utility, building, civil works and renovation projects. The consortium is completed by the Dutch company De Wellness Company. De Wellness Company is the mother company of Puur & Kuur, a wellness travel organization.</p> <p>Also involved in the project are Fytotheek Pakosie, Living Well SPA & Wellness Group as well as 24H-Architecture.</p> <p>The intended site is located along the Suriname River and the Para creek, 25 minutes by car from Paramaribo. At this centre treatment will be offered derived from the Maroon culture and using herbs from the tropical forest in combination with known wellness treatments such as baths and massages. Furthermore, a riverside restaurant, lounge and bar will be added in Maroon style. In addition to the buildings, equipment and facilities such as a pool, herbal baths, steam baths, hot tubs, foot baths and massage tables will be needed.</p> <p>Based on the growth in wellness tourism and the lack of a specific wellness resort in Suriname – or even Latin America – the partners see good business potential in realising the project.</p> <p>Results</p>

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		<p>Result 1 : Business foundation. Result 2 : Maroon wellness centre set up. Result 3 : Maroon wellness concept development and staff trained. Result 4 : Business development.</p> <p>CSR aspects The joint venture will acquire a recognised eco-certification in the travel and tourism industry and will be a general member of ISPA. ISPA is the International SPA association. With regard to the staff the aim is to have at least 1 staff member certified as ISPA certified spa supervisor and 1 member will be certified in retail management for spas.</p> <p>Impact Long term economic activity In case there is enough interest a second Maroon Wellness Centre will be established requiring an investment of € 2.0 million. An expansion of the facilities would require an investment of € 300,000.</p> <p>As a parallel investment 15 villas and 15 apartments / studios will be built by the project partners in order to accommodate / house wellness tourists. The required investment needed is € 2,240,000.</p> <p>Employment and working conditions At the end of the PSI project the joint venture will employ 26 staff, 6 high-level, 9 medium-level and 11 basic-level. Two years after the PSI project the amount of employees will be 38. Of these 7 will be high-level, 14 medium and 17 basic-level.</p> <p>Personnel will receive above average wages. Furthermore, employees will be given health insurance. A company canteen will be constructed and a first aid specialist contracted and clothing provided for employees.</p> <p>Transfer of knowledge Employees of the joint venture will be given training in Maroon culture as well as dedicated wellness aspects.</p> <p>Chain effects Food and beverages will be bought locally. Vegetables and fruits will be purchased from farmers that offer naturally grown products.</p> <p>Environment The impact on the environment will be neutral. Measures that will be taken to ensure a low impact on the environment include: rainwater collection and filtration for drinking, river water filtration for irrigation and pool water; solar energy for power and led lights; composting of green waste.</p> <p>Position of women Women will make up 65% of the staff.</p> <p>Other impact Preservation of Maroon culture and an increase in awareness of their culture.</p>
<p>The Netherlands</p>	<p>IntEnt</p>	<p>Target group: Entrepreneurs who want to do business in Afghanistan, Suriname, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Netherlands Antilles and Turkey.</p> <p>Objective and description:</p>

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		<p>The objective of the programme is to enable migrants living in the Netherlands to make a contribution to development in their own country by getting involved in business at international level.</p> <p>In addition, IntEnt is always looking for opportunities in other countries. IntEnt can offer assistance in the following areas: developing entrepreneurship; providing information and training; mediation and advice during projects; issuing supplementary guarantees. More information:</p> <p>IntEnt Javastraat 58 2585 AR, Den Haag Telefoon: +31 70 305 1820 Fax: +31 70 305 1829 E-mail: info@intent.eu Website: www.intent.eu</p> <p>Source: http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/nl-evd-internationaal/intent Source in Suriname: http://www.intent-suriname.com</p>
The Netherlands	Match Making Facility (MMF)	<p>Matchmaking Facility (MMF)</p> <p>What is the Matchmaking Facility (MMF)? Serious companies in developing countries are often on the lookout for reliable business partners abroad. MMF puts those companies in touch with Dutch businesses. The goal is to stimulate joint business relations (investment, trade, knowledge transfer) that will strengthen the private sector in developing countries and upcoming markets.</p> <p>Source: http://www.agentschapnl.nl/en/programmas-regelingen/matchmaking-facility-mmf</p>
USAID	A Ganar Program	<p><i>Economic growth, probably to be expanded to Suriname in 2011?</i></p> <p>Grantee: Partners of the Americas Beneficiary Countries: St. Kitts & Nevis, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines. Program will expand to Dominica and Suriname in 2011. Local Sub-Grantees: St. Kitts & Nevis: Community Achievers Project; St. Kitts & Nevis Football Association; Caribbean Healthy Lifestyle Program. St. Vincent & Grenadines: Marion House; Liberty Lodge Boys Training Center; Adult and Continuing Education Center; Casper Maria Marshall Tomorrow Women and Men Center Duration: 4 years (2009-2013) Total Projected Investment: \$1.9 million (inclusive of CBSI funding)</p>

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		<p>Additional Funding Source: Program is part of a wider LAC region GDA initiative which combines the expertise and financial resources of others including, the Inter-American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund, the Nike Foundation.</p> <p>Objective: The program uses a sports based focus to impact youth (17-24 years) employment and youth engagement for youth at-risk as a result of dropping out of school or not achieving the requisite school leaving certification with training opportunities to enable them to become employable and contribute positively in the region. Assistance is provided across several areas of the youth development process including:</p> <p>Training in life skills, technical and vocational skills for out-of-school youth through a sports based approach.</p> <p>Numeracy and literacy support as needed for youth being trained.</p> <p>Improve the capacity of partner institutions to implement a focused sport-for development model that is replicable and addresses their areas of greatest need including youth employment, crime prevention, leadership development, educational supplement and the promotion of a healthy life-skills and life choices.</p> <p>The strengthening of partnerships between training institutions and the providers of labor including the private sector to ensure greater relevance in skills to match the demand of the market.</p> <p>Program Targets:</p> <p>Training 1,500 youth. 290 graduated to date.</p> <p>At least 40% are placed in quality jobs, either in dependent jobs or in their own business start-ups.</p> <p>At least 50% go on to further their education.</p> <p>90% of employers report satisfaction with their entry-level employees.</p> <p>Partner organizations strengthened with improved curriculum and greater linkage with external partners including the private sector.</p>
<p>France (AFD)</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of Paramaribo-Albina Road</p>	<p>Purpose of the project</p> <p>The project's objective is to contribute to the economic and social development of the eastern region of Suriname, located at the border with French Guyana.</p> <p>Description of the project</p> <p>The project aims to rehabilitate the road between Paramaribo and Albina, which extends over 140 km, as well as the bridges and related structures in areas where degradation is most critical.</p> <p>Impacts</p> <p>This project will rehabilitate the access to Albina's region and facilitate exchanges with Paramaribo, the main economic center of Suriname. It will therefore contribute to the economic development of the area by : stimulating the flow of people and goods ; allowing the implementation of reliable transport services ; securing the road network.</p> <p>Schedule and budget</p>

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		<p>Works began in December 2009. The project, which total cost amounts to 110 M €, is a co-financed by the Inter American Development Bank (IDB) and the European Commission (EU). The French Development Agency (AFD) contributes to the project with a soft loan of 25 M € (23% of the total project).</p> <p>Project Monitoring</p> <p>At the start of the project, project management was under the responsibility of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Cooperation (PLOS). All project components should then have been implemented by a Project Executing Unit (PEU), under the supervision of PLOS and bringing together experts of PLOS, the Department of Public Works (MPW) and the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS). After the dissolution of the PLOS following the presidential elections of July 2010, the ownership of the project was transferred to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public. Regional Cooperation Suriname Press Release N°1 (Oct. 2011)</p> <p>Works' progress The construction plan was divided into three lots to allow a simultaneous start of the works. From the beginning, works were delayed on all lots, mainly because of extra costs due to inflation and a detailed design which had underestimated the price of civil works.</p> <p>Works on lot n° 1, Meerzorg - Tamaredjo (19.5 kms), started in July 2010 and should be finalized by the end of 2013. This first lot is funded by the European Union (€ 17.5 million) with an additional contribution of AFD. To this date, 5% of the works has been completed.</p> <p>Works on lot n°2 of Tamaredjo - Wanhati (43.5 kms) began in November 2009. The widening is now completed on 44 km, the existing pavement was removed on 28 km and the binder course was carried out on a stretch of 23 kms. The wearing course still has to be performed on this lot. Work's quality is very satisfactory and driving conditions are good, despite the temporary absence of markings.</p> <p>The progress on lot n°2b, Wanhati - Moengo (31.5 km s), is estimated at 14%.</p> <p>Finally, works on lot n°3, Moengo - Albina (42.6 kms), began in January 2010, and their completion is around 9%: the sub-base was carried out on 12 kms. AFD finances this lot with a complement from the IDB.</p> <p>The supervision of the works is ensured by a joint venture between the French company "Egis-BCEOM" and the Surinamese "Engineering Firm".</p>
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Annex 4: DMX information issues and future validation of information provided in the DMX

Although all efforts were made to validate the data and information included in the SU-DMX, the SU-DMX still needs to be validated by each individual institution, such as the EU, the Dutch delegation, and others, to ensure that data is accurately recorded. This validation task would not demand a significant effort, nevertheless, leaders of these institutions would have to give this task high priority for its completion.

The validation would focus on updating the status and results of the identified SU-PSD programs and projects. In general the information at the time of approval of these programs has populated the DMX. However, there is a gap, and in some cases a large one, between the original intent of programs and projects and the actual execution of work programs. Modifications and changes to programs and projects are common in Suriname, and it may be difficult to capture the final outputs or the real level of execution of many projects.

As noted in the DMX guidelines during the second phase of the DMX the donor community would take ownership over the maintenance process, and at this stage the quality of the overall database will improve.